

FATEH

INFORMATION OFFICE
VOL. III No. 2

PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, FATEH
April 12, 1971



There Is No Other Way

Once again, the Palestinian Revolution has had to engage the Jordanian regime in a side-battle aimed at safeguarding:

1. Its ability to maintain the military mobility and supply lines necessary to attack and harass the enemy's bases of operations and his central bases, and

2. Its ability to maintain contact with the popular masses so as to mobilize them, organize them, train them and arm them for the popular liberation war.

Each time that the imperialist stooges in Jordan tried to stand in the Palestinian Revolution's way from achieving any of these two principal tasks, an armed confrontation has ensued.

Recent clashes between the forces of the Palestinian Revolution on the one hand and Hussein's army on the other should be examined in this context.

Since the Black September clashes, which caused some 20,000 civilian casualties plus about 7,000 casualties in the ranks of Hussein's armed forces, the lackey regime in Jordan has sought to prevent the Palestinian Revolution from maintaining the necessary military mobility to attack and harass the enemy in occupied territory by:

1. Imposing new limitations on the movement of the Fedayeen. Any commando, for instance, who does not hold a passport is denied entry to Jordan.

2. Imposing new limitations on arm supplies to commando bases. Thus all anti-tank and mortar armaments are denied access across the borders to the guerilla bases.

3. Imposing new restrictions on commando supply convoys. Such convoys, for instance, are often delayed four or five days on the borders.

4. Harassing commando bases continuously. Thus commando bases in the countryside and the Aghwar, including Salt, Jerash and Ajloun are repeatedly attacked with heavy artillery and tank fire.

5. Actually joining hands with the Zionist enemy in murdering guerrillas on their way in to or out of occupied territory.

The running dogs of US imperialism in Amman have also tried since last September to



SPION 3
DIVISION 3

PISTACK 3
DIVISION 3



Beirut demonstrators condemn Amman rulers on April 4.

CALENDAR OF CLASHES IN JORDAN

Following is a chronological rundown of the clashes in Jordan between Palestinian Revolution forces and Hussein's troops during the two weeks extending from March 26 to April 11:

MARCH 26: Hussein's troops attack Palestinian refugee camp and offices in Irbid, north of Amman. Three persons are killed and 15 others injured in the assault with 106 mm guns on the camp. A Palestinian Red Crescent car is destroyed while trying to evacuate casualties and another car is hit.

MARCH 27: Curfew is clamped on Irbid where fierce fighting between Hussein's troops and Palestinian revolutionaries continues for second day running. Hussein's troops shell the town and break into refugee camp in Irbid. Tension extends to Amman, Jerash and Ajloun. Jordan's lackey regime prevents Arab Liaison Commission from going into Irbid to investigate.

MARCH 28: Hussein's troops continue to open fire in Irbid and to shell its refugee camp. Bahl Ladgham, head of the Arab Liaison Commission since last September, tells the press: "The Jordanian government is obviously violating the accords..."

MARCH 29: Hussein dismisses two deputies from Jordan's Parliament. They are Mahmoud el-Roussen, MP from Irbid, and Abdel Salam el Ouri, MP from occupied Ramallah. Meanwhile, clashes continue in Irbid while sporadic gunfire erupts in Amman. Civilian casualties in Irbid proper are estimated at 200 killed and 400 wounded. About 1,000 supporters of the Palestinian Revolution are also rounded up in Irbid. Commando bases near Jerash and Ajloun are shelled.

MARCH 30: Hussein's army fires on hillside guerrilla bases around the ancient Roman city of Jerash (24 miles north of Amman) in fifth day of fighting. Royalist army also places armor around Amman for an attack on the capital.

MARCH 31 - April 1: Hussein's artillery remains directed against Palestinian refugee camps and commando bases in Jerash. Clashes erupt in Amman, where stores close their shutters after two women, one aged 85, and a man are killed by army shelling in Ashrafieh. Tens of thousands demonstrate in Beirut against the Jordan regime and in support of the Palestinian Revolution. The Revolution announces that it has launched an all-out counter offensive.

APRIL 2: Palestinian revolutionaries stage series of attacks on Jordanian positions and installations, including

pipeline feeding Jordan's refinery in Zerka. The commandos also inflict heavy losses on the royalist troops in a three hour battle which erupted when the troops tried to seize a commando supply convoy crossing into northern Jordan from Syria. The convoy is freed and an army scout car and track vehicle are destroyed. In Tel Aviv, Israel's Deputy Premier Yigal Allon threatens to intervene in favor of Hussein's troops.

APRIL 3: Guerrillas attack and destroy part of the Hejaz Railway line linking Syria with Saudi Arabia across Jordan. Hussein's military units fire on refugee camps and commando positions in Amman, where tension continues to mount. Explosion wrecks car of Sherif Ghazi of the royal family. Revolutionaries thrust two attacks on supply convoys in northern Jordan.

APRIL 4: Revolution refuses to remove weapons from Amman or to evacuate guerrillas.

APRIL 5: Revolution's Command declares: Our forces will henceforth remove any obstacle standing in the way of the revolution. Violent clashes in the Aghwar and Jerash, following attempt by Hussein's forces to attack commando bases in the area with artillery and tank fire. Three-hour battle reported in Ramtha following attempt to stop commando supply convoy.

APRIL 6: Two Jordanian fighterplanes are damaged when Palestinian commandos shell the strategic Mafraq airbase in northeast Jordan (also known as al-Husseini airbase) with six-inch rockets. Attack on airport follows army shelling of a commando training camp in the area. Commandos also overcome several army posts and positions. Strikes and demonstrations sweep Beirut and all major towns and villages in Lebanon against the Jordan regime and in support of the Palestinian Revolution.

APRIL 7: Commandos continue offensive throughout Jordan and attack "Prince Mohammed" airbase near Jerash.

APRIL 8: Hussein's troops attack commando bases near villages of Turra, Zunaibeh, Amrawa and Shajara. They are beaten back and their lines of retreat are cut off.

APRIL 9: Hussein's troops repeat attack on commando posts in Amrawa, Turra and Shajara with one-hour artillery barrage. Army scout car is destroyed in Akraha.

APRIL 10-11: Commandos thrust major tank assault by Hussein's forces on all commando bases in northern Jordan.



"Jordanian and Palestinian masses are stronger than the plot!"



Beirut's Hamra Street on strike April 6 against crackdown on Revolution in Jordan.



April 6 demonstrators in Beirut in support of the Palestinian Revolution.

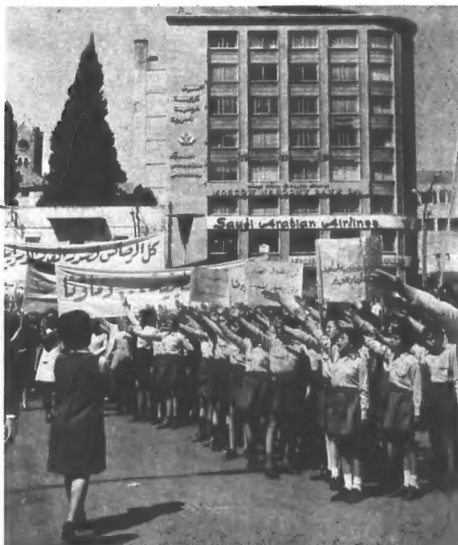


Protest March against Jordan regime in Tripoli, Lebanon, on April 6.



Demonstration against Jordan regime in Sidon, Lebanon, on April 6.





Young Palestinian girls take oath in Beirut April 6 to support the Revolution Until Victory.

No Other Way

sever the Palestinian Revolution's contact with the masses by:

1. Continuing to detain large numbers of Palestinian Revolutionaries and their supporters.

2. Arresting through systematic campaigns as many of such revolutionaries and their supporters as possible.

3. Dismissing Palestinian revolutionaries and their supporters from their jobs. Thus more than 3,000 such civil servants have been discharged since last September without severance pay.

4. Escalating the intimidation campaign by increasing the number of checkpoints in and around Amman and the other major towns and villages; by refusing to renew the passports of Palestinian revolutionaries and their supporters; by stationing army units amidst the civilian population; and by distributing arms to counter-revolutionaries.

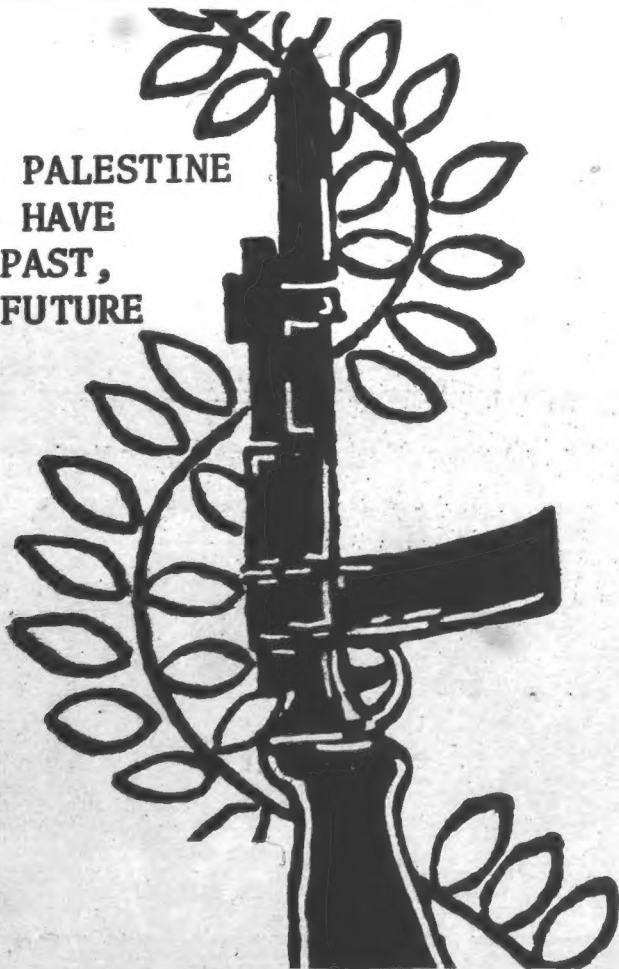
Because of all the above, the Palestinian Revolution, which invariably calls for directing all guns toward the principal enemy in occupied territory, had to take the offensive in Jordan in early April.

For how long? - For as long as it needs to impose respect to its two major tasks in fighting the enemy within occupied territory and in mobilizing, organizing, training and arming the masses within the whole of Jordan.



Student demonstrators in Beirut in support of the commandos.

IN PALESTINE
WE HAVE
A PAST,
A FUTURE



FATEH

ISRAEL'S RULING LABOR PARTY WANTS BIG BORDER CHANGES

TEL AVIV — The 3-day Convention of the ruling Israeli Labor Party beamed April 7 a very loud and clear message of expansionism and annexation:

1. No withdrawal to the 1967 borders, and
2. "Substantial changes" in frontiers should be made if a settlement is reached.

The tough talk heard at the Convention — from party hawks and doves alike — was embodied in the party resolution adopted by an overwhelming share of hands at 1.30 a.m.

The resolution said "substantial changes will have to be made in these former border lines." The decision has considerable significance since the Labor Party controls 14 of the 18 seats in the Israeli cabinet.

Speaker after speaker at the Convention affirmed Israel's expansionist and annexationist designs.

It was written into the resolution with no opposition that Israel must retain Syria's Golan Heights, Egypt's Sharm el Sheikh, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. It was also said clearly in the resolution that no Arab Armed Forces will be allowed to cross the River Jordan again into the occupied West Bank.

Oil Tankers

TEL AVIV — Six new oil tankers were commissioned recently on the Eilat oil run at Israel's port on the Gulf of Aqaba. Another six will go into service this month.

This will double the number of tankers feeding Israel's 43-inch pipeline linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea line with the Mediterranean. The line is fed with crude from Iran.



MOBIL OIL LIFTS BOYCOTT OF ISRAELI GOODS

NEW YORK — Mobil Oil Company has lifted the boycott of Israeli goods for its tankers.

This was revealed by the company's executive vice-president, Hermann J. Schmidt, to Arnold Forster, of the Free World Anti-Boycott League.

Mobil's only considerations now "are that products meet our traditionally high requirements of quality, availability and reasonableness of cost."

In other words, Schmidt told Forster, ships' chandlers were now authorized to buy Israeli products.

Schmidt announced that the company would advertise in some 100 Zionist newspapers, stating that "there is no Mobil boycott."

Mobil's move follows the publication of numerous reports in the British and world press, after the Jewish Chronicle had highlighted the boycott.

Ex-UN Officials

Rap Settler State

LONDON — Two former United Nations officials charged Israel March 12 of perpetuating a cruel and intolerable policy by refusing to allow Palestinian Arab to return to their homeland.

John Davis, former commissioner general of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Arab (UNRWA), and John Riddaway, former UNRWA deputy commissioner general, made their charge in a letter published in the March 12 issue of the "Times" newspaper.

The letter said: "The U.N. Armistice declares that all the refugees should have the choice either of returning to their homes to live in peace... or of receiving compensation for their property and help in settling themselves elsewhere."

"By denying the refugees the right to return to their homes Israel has frustrated the choice envisaged in the U.N. formula and so blocked both repatriation and compensation."

The letter continued: "If ever there is to be peace in the Middle East, the world must extract from Israel some substantial relaxation of the cruel policy she has pursued since 1949 of denying the Arab & Palestine the right to return to their homes."

Commandos Fight 10-Hour Battle Near Tel Aviv

A Palestinian commando unit fought April 3-4 an unprecedented ten-hour battle against enemy troops on the outskirts of Tel Aviv.

A military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution said the guerrilla unit (named after Majdi Muhammad Matar) assaulted an enemy patrol at about 8 p.m., April 3, in Ard el-Barsha, nearly 11 kilometers from Tel Aviv, killing and wounding some of its members.

Enemy reinforcements, including helicopters, were immediately rushed to the scene and a ten-hour battle followed, ending around 5 a.m. on April 5.

The spokesman said enemy losses included the death of an officer. He said five commandos were wounded and captured by the enemy. They were evacuated from the area by helicopter.

He said this was the first time a commando unit had assaulted an enemy patrol near Tel Aviv.

Four Israeli soldiers and a border policeman were wounded when a hand grenade was hurled April 3 at a military vehicle in occupied Gaza. An Israeli military spokesman said the vehicle was passing a taxi tank when the grenade was lobbed at it.

The driver of the military vehicle tried to detain the attacker but escaped, the spokesman said.

The spokesman recognized that Palestinian commandos on the same day fired bazooka rockets at Hanita settlement in western Galilee. He said Metulla settlement in Upper Galilee was also hit by bazooka rockets on April 1.

Meanwhile, Palestinian commandos fought March 23 one of their fiercest battles this year against Israeli occupation forces in occupied Palestine.

The guerrillas attacked the Ain Gev settlement, on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee, and carried out their operation successfully after shelling the settlement with various weapons.

On their way back, the commandos clashed with motorized and helicopter borne enemy reinforcements. The guerrillas were besieged by enemy troops in a eucalyptus grove east of the settlement but were able to break through and withdraw after a 12-hour battle during which the Israelis suffered heavy casualties.

A Palestinian Revolution military spokesman said four commandos were killed in the operation, four wounded and captured, while the rest were able to return safely to base.

On March 26, Palestinian revolutionaries planted a mine near Nablus settlement in western Galilee. An enemy lorry ran over the mine and according to an enemy spokesman in Tel Aviv, one man was killed and two injured.

Earlier in March, similar mines also destroyed an enemy tank and a wireless vehicle in the Ramallah area north of Jerusalem.

In late March too, Palestinian freedom fighters attacked a military bus and rocketed and/or mortared enemy settlements and positions in the Golan Heights.

In the Gaza Strip, hand grenades were hurled on an enemy patrol in Deir el Balah and a gas station in Rafah. A planted land mine went off under an enemy landrover on the road to Arish airport.



CAIRO MOURNS TWO PALESTINE OFFICERS

CAIRO — Palestine commandos in battle dress marched April 3 through Cairo streets behind the coffins of two comrades in a demonstration against King Hussein of Jordan.

Groups of Egyptian demonstrators shouted "We Shall Ensure" as the coffins of the two officers killed in north Jordan in clashes with Hussein forces, were borne to the martyrs cemetery.

The Egyptian Chief of Staff, Sadek, and senior officers were among those marching behind the coffins, which were wrapped in the Palestinian flag.

One banner carried by demonstrators said "All the Weapons of the United States and Israel Will not Defeat us."

Several thousands Egyptians marched in the funeral demonstration despite heavy rain.



THIS WORLD

In brief, Fateh,
A bullet shattered the still of the night.
Blood spouted,
Our blood pushed out.
We recognized the color of blood.

They made us forget the color of blood.
They made us doubt
If veins carried water or blood.

Not all colors had remained familiar:
The color of the eyes of passport officials,
The color of money,
The color of the black list...
All were familiar,
Except the color of blood.

But now that blood has poured forth,
It has ploughed our path.

Let's bleed, Fateh,
For we shall succumb
If we were to treat the wound.
Let our blood taint the world's window panes.
Let it taint the face of the world,
This world.
Let us plant a dynamite stick
Under the pillow of the world
As long as on barbed wire, Fateh, we rest.

This world shall not rest on a bed.
This world has, for long, eaten
The flesh of Palestine
With a fork and a knife.
The color of the world,
The eyes of the world,
The heart of the world,
The soul of the world,

Are hollow apples,
Stolen apples,
In the fruit basket of the occupiers.

Women of the world:
Our blood taints the doll of your child.
Our blood chains your steps.
Be with us now!
Men of the world:
Be with us now!

Men and women of the world:
Be with us now!
Black, White, Red, Yellow
Eyes of the world:
Be with us now!

For we shall give you the dignity of Man,
The black certificate of Man
And the name of Man.

MUEN BSAVSO,
(Palestinian Poet from Gaza)



America's Very Special Relationship with Israel

US ASSISTANCE BETWEEN 1948 AND 1968
WAS EQUAL TO \$1,400 FOR EACH ISRAELI

BY DAVID NEE

Mr. Nee spent 26 years in the United States Foreign Service. He was chargé d'affaires in Cuba immediately before and during the 1967 war.

The White House invitation and reception recently accorded Israel's Defense Minister, Moshe Dayan, is illustrative of the very special relationship the United States has developed with this country over the past 22 years. It is doubtful whether a NATO or OAS defense chief would have been granted such high protocol treatment. Most would have had to be satisfied with meeting the Defense Secretary, Mr. Melvin Laird, or in exceptional cases, the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, or the Vice-President.

When President Truman said in October, 1948: "We are pledged to a state of Israel, large enough, free enough and strong enough to make its people self-supporting and secure", the stage was set for the gradual establishment of an association between the United States and another country unique in American history. Today, that association is far closer in all areas — defense, economic collaboration, intelligence exchange, common citizenship, and mutual diplomatic support than enjoyed, for example, between the United States and Great Britain.

Unique also is Israel's almost total immunity from criticism in the United States — a situation hardly paralleled by any of our European or Asian allies, many of whose faults and frailties are daily aired in our communications media and by our legislative representatives. Perhaps as James Reston of the New York Times suggested a short while ago, "... you can put it down as a general rule that any criticism of Israel's policies, will be attacked as antisemitism". And so it goes in reverse, with Israel's image as a small, democratic, courageous little country struggling to survive in a sea of encircled, bloodthirsty, pro-communist, atheistic, repressing — rightly or wrongly — the view of most Americans. A new, very impressive color documentary film on Israel and the Bible sponsored by Billy Graham and to be shown in 1,300 Christian churches throughout the United States each month, will support this image.

In dollars and cents, America's assistance to Israel through the years, both governmental and private, has been prodigious. During the 20-year period between 1948-1968, the United States government economic aid totaled \$1,000,000, while dollar transfers from private sources amounted to \$200,000, a total of \$1,200,000, or \$1,400 per capita on a current population of 2,500,000. This greatly exceeds on a per capita basis, United States assistance to any ally and compares to \$35 per capita basis, United States assistance to any ally and compares to \$35 per capita to the people of 12 neighboring states. Since 1960, American assistance to Israel has greatly increased. Dollar transfers in 1970 reached \$800m, and in 1971 will approximate \$1.5 billion.

Until 1970, we assured Israel a continuing supply of modern military equipment directed through West Germany and France and thus able to avoid Arab hostility. However, with the conversion of German "reparations" and De Gaulle's change in Middle East Policy, America has since 1967 become the exclusive purveyor of arms to Israel. Of greater significance is the fact that qualitatively, America has provided aircraft, missiles, and electronic systems of greater sophistication and greater strike capability than any other ally. For example, Greece, Turkey, and Iran, which form the northern tier defense line against the Soviet Union, have not yet received our Phantom aircraft. A few weeks ago, the House of Representatives passed an amendment to the Defense Procurement Bill giving the President open-ended authority to transfer military equipment to Israel without total cost limitation. As the Speaker of the House, Mr. McCormack remarked, "... I have never seen in my 61 years as a member of this body, language of this kind." Great Britain at the height of its struggle with Hitler, never received such a "blank check". In more recent times, has South Vietnam. The Senate on December 15, by a 90 to 20 vote, killed the Williams' Amendment to the Defense Appropriations Bill which would have restricted the President from sending United States troops into Israel without Congressional permission. Many who are opposing similar limitations with regard to Cambodia in the Copper-Church Amendment oppose the Israel restriction.

There has been significance also in Washington's reaction to the Soviet action in putting an anti-aircraft missile defense system in Egypt which began before and was apparently completed after the cease-fire arrangements undertaken at the Secretary of State Mr. Rogers' initiative last summer. The concern has greatly increased that generated by reports of air-to-ground Soviet missiles and nuclear submarines in Cuba today in defiance of the 1960 Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding.

In the area of nuclear weapons, the United States has also pursued an exceptional position vis-à-vis Israel. During the years when we were pressing over 100 nations in the world community with whatever diplomatic, economic and military leverage we might have to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Israel alone was exempted from strong representations. In fact we say have encouraged Israel to refrain from assuming the obligations set forth in this international undertaking. Through a study prepared at White House request by the Sand Corporation of California, we provided Israel with the most advanced technical and political data on the effective use of nuclear weapons in the Middle East. The Jewish Press in December summarized the nuclear situation. "The experts who before the Six Day War felt that India would become the next member of the nuclear club now believe that the next member will be Israel". This, in fact, has already occurred. The nuclear reactors at Dimona and Negev have been reported for several years to be producing plutonium sufficient for 10 35-kiloton bombs a year. The widely-read Nuclear War and Nuclear Peace recently published by the former head of Israel Army Intelligence, General Y. Harishai, is the current authority on the use of nuclear weapons in the Middle East conflict. In contrast to our intense opposition to France's nuclear development, the United States has supported Israel to virtually an identical policy.

In the exchange of intelligence, American cooperation with Israel is unprecedented and goes far beyond the special nuclear arrangements with Great Britain based on the McMahon Act. During the months before the June 1967, hostilities, the military intelligence requirements required by Washington from American embassies, the Central Intelligence Agency and military intelligence staffs in the Middle East were very largely based on Israel needs, not on American interests. The effectiveness of the Israel air strikes on June 5, 1967 was assured at least in part, by information on Egyptian airfields and aircraft disposition provided through American sources. With political and economic information, it has long been the most advanced practice to provide the Israeli Embassy in Washington with copies of all of our reports from Middle East embassies considered to be of interest. A summary by Ray Vickers about this cooperation appeared in the Wall Street Journal on February 13, 1970. When the American Naval Intelligence ship Liberty was attacked by Israeli air and sea units in June, 1967 — with the loss of 34 dead and 9 injured — the incident resulted in minimum official reaction. It bogged the imagination to speculate as to the reaction were the attackers to have been British or French, much less Egyptian, as initially assumed.

Israel also enjoys an exceptional position on the question of dual citizenship. It is an American voting in the elections or serving in the armed forces or government of a foreign country loses his citizenship. By a recent Supreme Court interpretation, Americans may serve in Israel in this manner without loss of citizenship. Under the Israel Law of Return, an American Jew entering Israel is automatically given Israeli nationality.

Since the war in 1967, and particularly during the past year American commitments to Israel have been greatly expanded. Before 1967 the United States was committed to Israel's territorial integrity within the 1948 armistice lines and to her economic viability. Thereafter, while the United States military balance in the Middle East, in the United Nations Resolutions of November, 1967, America, in effect, opposed Israel's retention of the territories conquered by force the previous June. This fundamental position has now changed very radically.

Last summer, in a series of statements from the San Clemente "White House", the Nixon Ad-

ministration would appear to have extended the territorial integrity commitment to include until final peace settlement, the occupied territories; to have moved from assuring a military balance, to guaranteeing Israel a "military superiority capable of launching a rapid knock-out blow" against her neighbors and to have supported Israel's continued "racial exclusiveness" thereby negating our 18 years of support for the United Nations Palestine refugee formula of "repatriation or compensation". When asked during his December 10 press conference whether American still adhered to its position on Israeli withdrawal from the "occupied territories", President Nixon, for the first time, evaded the issue by saying that it was a matter for negotiation.

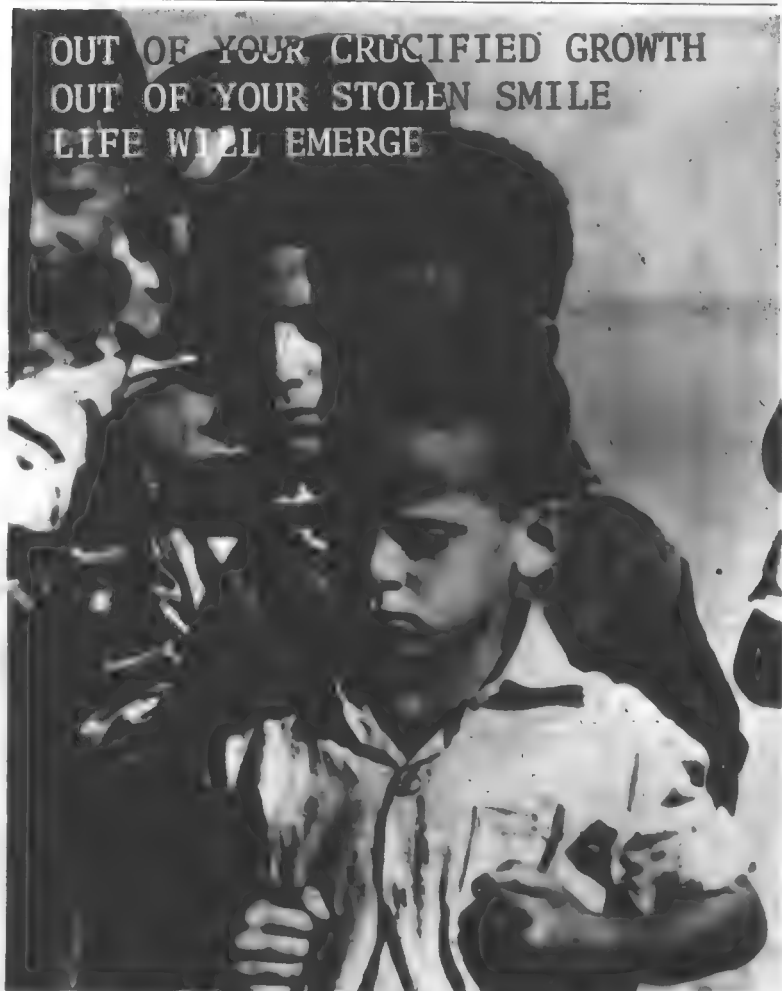
Finally, the assignment and advancement of personnel in the Department of State to the top positions relating to Middle East policy, have traditionally been subject to prior approval by the American Zionist leadership. As an example in reverse, the firing of the United Nations Ambassador, Mr. Charles W. Yost, was demanded by "the pro-Israel lobby", as recently reported by the columnists, Evans and Novak.

This special relationship would appear to have the full and massive support of most Americans and certainly of the Congress and the press. It is hardly surprising therefore that every administration since that of President Truman has worked towards establishing closer and more cordial ties with Israel as one of the cardinal principles of American foreign policy. General Moshe Dayan, when he met President Nixon, was in a far more servile position than other top foreign leaders visiting Washington: whether they be Mr. Heish, Mr. Pomplon, or Herr Wil Brandt, or representatives of Asia, Africa or Latin American countries friendly to the United States.

Only history can provide the total explanation for this very special American-Israeli relationship. It has now reached a point where Israel's security and welfare is considered vital to American welfare, but our reaction to any threats against Israel is more intense than with any of our NATO or OAS allies. One State Department historical has said: "Were Israel's survival to be seriously threatened, we would be in the Third World war in two minutes — with Berlin, it might take several days!"



OUT OF YOUR CRUCIFIED GROWTH
OUT OF YOUR STOLEN SMILE
LIFE WILL EMERGE



FATEH

The Problem of Ethnic Discrimination Between Oriental and Western Jews Takes Crisis Proportions in Israel

JERUSALEM -- The Knesset voted March 25 a resolution recognizing officially and for the first time, the existence in Israel of ethnic discrimination between Afro-Asian immigrants (also called Oriental Jews or Sephardim) and Americans and European immigrants (also known as Western Jews or Ashkenazim).

The resolution was voted to curb the sequelae of the demonstration staged in Jerusalem three weeks earlier on March 3 against ethnic discrimination.

It was the first attainable demonstration in many years although the problem of ethnic discrimination has been with the Israelis since the mass immigration of Oriental Jews in the early fifties.

Violence between Sephardim and Ashkenazim reached crisis proportions in 1961, but the authorities liked to pretend that the problem was decreasing as the Oriental Jews allegedly found an increasingly large place in the settler-society over the years. Instead, Oriental and Western Jews basically remained two distinct peoples, forming separate communities and occupying different strata in society -- the Ashkenazim constituting to all practical purposes a ruling caste.

The unprecedented protest march in Jerusalem on March 3 forced the parliamentary Labor Commission to vote March 25 a resolution requesting the government to put an end "within 10 years" to discrimination between immigrants from Africa and Asia on the one hand and the US and Europe on the other.

The resolution made speci-

fic reference to discrimination with regards conditions of arrival in Israel as well as conditions of absorbing or integrating the newcomers into the life of the settler-state.

The commission resolution emphasized growing income and living standard disparities between the two ethnic groups.

DISCRIMINATION
Ethnic Discrimination takes many forms in Israel. Sometimes it is crude. There was a case of an Oriental who went for a job and heard his prospective employer tell another in German that he was "schwarz (black)."

Another who was invited

for an interview was asked one question -- his country of origin. When he said he was from Burma, they said they hadn't any work.

Someone even made up a popular song about this sort of thing. Its theme was "Jobs for all but the wog."

The usual form ethnic discrimination takes is to consider all Orientals backward and poor, and to assume that all Westerners are progressive and rich. The criterion is invariably a materialistic one.

"PROTECTA"

But the most resented type of discrimination is the withholding of "protecta" (or permanent status), with all the benefits it involves. Without it there is no security, no pension on holiday pay, no sick leave.

An Oriental Jew in an Ashkenazi firm finds it difficult to progress beyond the status of a temporary worker. A private firm can legally dismiss a temporary after eight months and re-employ him without ever making him permanent, or giving him "protecta."

One Oriental nurse with 37 years experience, was employed for 11 months and then dismissed a month before she would have been given "protecta". She had been matron of a leading hospital in the country of her origin.

IN KNESSET

only to individuals and private enterprise. It is found in all spheres run by the government. Proportionally, the Oriental

Jew is under-represented in politics. Of the 120 Knesset members today, only 17 are Oriental Jews. The rest are either Western Jews (72) hailing from Poland (39), Russia (24) and other European countries (17) or natives of Palestine (35).

The better houses in good areas are reserved for immigrants from the West. The reason the government gives is that they wish to attract more Western immigrants. Yet Jews living in the country continue to live in poor conditions. Among Jews of Asian or African origin, the density of people to a room is 2.1 compared with 1.5 among Israeli-born and 1.3 for Jews from the West.

BLACK PANTHERS

About a thousand students of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem met to discuss the problem of ethnic discrimination on March 25 also the same day the resolution was passed by the parliamentary Labor Commission.

In the course of the student meeting, representatives of Israel's Black Panthers -- an organization of African and Asian immigrants protesting against hardships accorded to Western immigrants particularly the natives of the Soviet Union now reaching Israel.

Israel's Black Panthers are not black but brown -- the children of the often dark-skinned Oriental Jews from North Africa and Middle Eastern Jews who made up more than half of Israel's population but have yet to win their full share of economic security and responsibility.

According to an Iraqi Jew (Youssef Isha Soufir Saghir) who managed to return to Israel last month after 30 years of absence in Israel, the big enterprises and big government posts in the settler-state are strictly reserved for Western Jews. Most of the Sephardim on the other hand serve in houses, hotels and restaurants. Saghir said the highest post occupied by any of the 85,000 Iraqi Jews in Israel was that of a municipal accountant.

DEMONSTRATION

A day before the Jerusalem demonstration of March 3, the Israeli police detained 14 leaders of the Black Panthers, including one Israeli associated with New Left circles in the occupied city. He is Chaim Knesset, a member of the Central Committee of MATZPEN, the Israeli socialist organization.

The Israeli authorities have hinted that MATZPEN Hebrew word for (Compass), is the only organized though minuscule anti-Zionist Jewish force in Israel, has been behind the trouble.

The immediate cause of the arrests was a handbill announcing a demonstration outside the Jerusalem City Hall to complain about discrimination in jobs and housing.

On the eve of the demonstration also, the walls of the occupied city were filled with posters reading:

"We, a group of young



Yet Israel spends \$6 million a day on military matters.



Oriental Jews in Israel



bastards, call upon all those who have had enough.
 "Enough of being jobless,
 "Enough of sleeping at ten in a room,
 "Enough of seeing houses built for new immigrants,
 "Enough of spending time in prison,
 "Enough of governments of Reichs,
 "Enough of discrimination,
 "Enough of being dispossessed."

"How long will we be treated like this while remaining silent?
 "Alone, we can do nothing. Together, we shall succeed. We are demonstrating for our right to become full-fledged citizens."

GREENEY

When Teddy Kollek, Mayor of occupied Jerusalem, appeared among the demonstrators the following day he seriously demanded that they "keep off the freshly-planted grass" outside the City Hall. His remark was carried live by Television reporters.

The demonstrators were addressed by writers Dan Ben-Amotz and Amos Korman, who demanded that the detainees be released and spoke of the plight of the poor Oriental Jews.

Referring to the recent government decision to construct 11,000 housing units in the occupied Old City on recently-occupied Palestinian Arab land the two speakers alluded that the new housing will be given to well-educated Western Jewish immigrants as an incentive to settle in Israel.

Meanwhile, pamphlets were distributed at the demonstration. The handouts asked: "Is it only permissible to demonstrate on behalf of Soviet Jewry?" and "Are members of Golda Meir's (Sephardic) community the only ones allowed to demonstrate?"

ENEMY WITHIN

A few days later, on March 12, the Jewish Chronicle weekly carried an article by Geoffrey D. Post entitled "Poverty—the Enemy Within" describing Israel's Black Panthers in the following words:

The Black Panthers of Jerusalem are the wreckage left on the shores after the waves of North African immigration of the early fifties had passed. Most of them are young enough to carry the proud appellation "sabrs," that is, one born in the country, but they have resented some of the benefits.

They were spawned in the two-story stone houses thrown up almost overnight in the Katamon district and the tin huts erected in Kiryat Yovel to provide "temporary" accommodation for the torrent of Moroccan, Tunisian, Algerian and Middle East Jews who poured into Israel in the first few years after statehood.

The two-room flats in the Katamon buildings were not too bad when they had to accommodate just mother, father and perhaps four children, but the grandmother and grandfather came too, and so, and so, and so, with families of Oriental origin more children (today's Black Panthers).

Now there are anything up to twelve people, sometimes even more, living in two rooms with only primitive facilities. When the older children marry, they join the night-time scramble for a place on the mattresses thrown on the floor. There is never a second bed privacy, not a moment when a baby isn't crying, children

STATISTICS

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

PERIOD	Under the British Mandate	Russia
1882-1902	30,000	Russia, Poland
1903-1914	40,000	USSR, Poland
1915-1923	35,000	USSR, Poland, Romania
1924-1931	82,000	Poland, Romania, Germany
1932-1939	248,000	Austria.
1940-1945	60,000	Poland, Romania, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yemen, Turkey.
1946-May 15, 1948	61,000	Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia.
After establishment of settler-state		
May 16, 1948-1954	741,000	Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, North Africa, Iraq, Yemen.
1955-May, 1961	253,000	Poland, Romania, North Africa

1,550,000

All information is from State of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics: Demographic Characteristics of the Population, Part. 171, Population and Housing Census 1961, publication No. 13, Jerusalem, 1963, p.28. Detailed statistics on country of origin by Central Bureau of Statistics stop in 1961.

fighting or parents, care-worn parents, arguing.

Kiryat Yovel, where some of the best accommodation in Jerusalem is being constructed for new immigrants, still has 450 families living in tin huts with no other source of warmth in the cold winters than a conglomeration of bodies... They were little better than cattle sheds when they were built. Now it is 80 years later.

The children have nowhere to go but the streets - where there are what you and I would call streets. There are no parks, no grounds, no parks. It is depressing that more of the boys do not turn to crime and more of the girls to prostitution.

Of course, many of them do. But prison or reformatory is sure forty-five per cent of the children who were judged delinquent in 1958 came back before the courts.

The best teachers in the world could not provide an adequate education for children from this North Africa, Iraq, Yemen, who are racked, additionally by emotional disturbances. Even the army which has handled many tough problems in its time, does not want them in its ranks.

One day, I met with Grisha Feig, a young man at least, who had been in the 1958 Jerusalem demonstration, "what about me?"

ON DISCRIMINATION

BY ISAAC DEUTSCHER

The cultural outlook of Israel is strongly affected by changes in the composition of the people. Under the British Mandate Jews of European origin formed the overwhelming majority. Now they are only a minority. Immigrants from Asia and Africa constitute over fifty percent of the people of Israel.

Jews from French North Africa, half Arab and half French in outlook, vociferous and turbulent, all with their families in front of their huts and shacks along from Mualim. The parents talk shops and argue over the pros and cons of a return journey to Morocco or Tunisia, while their children read and discuss the latest issue of "Revue de Littérature" of Paris. Then there are the Jews of Iran in black lambskin hats and those of Iraq, and of Turkey, some Westernized others Oriental, and the Bukhara Jews in white, flowing, silken Sabbath-dresses with soft black beards. There are the Yemenites with black glowing eyes and black, long, curled sideclothes dangling from shaven heads. Their crowd the open-air labour-market seeking work as domestic servants.

The story is told how the British always brought over to Israel thirty-five thousand Yemenites, men, women, and children. They gaily boarded the planes which they had never seen before: they believed that these were the wings of the White Eagle on which, according to an old prophecy, they were destined to return to the Holy Land when Messiah came. But on landing they were frightened to death when they were told to board buses that were to take them from the Israeli airport to the transit camps: there was nothing in the Messianic prophecy about vehicles like buses.

The Jews here are no longer just Europe's orphaned little Asia, which they were for many years. The Levant and the Southern Arabia desert have made their contributions to Israel. But how will the meeting of Oriental and Occident affect Israel's cultural outlook? Is Jerusalem and Tel Aviv one heart all sorts of profound hopes and prognostications. One point for the high birthrate of Oriental Jews and predict the eventual Orientalization of Israel. Others foresee a synthesis and a new Israel culture. I suppose that the European Jews will eventually assimilate the Oriental ones. They represent the higher civilization which usually conquers the lower and they are already conquering it through school and army both of decisive importance for the unification of Israel's language, culture, and custom.

In the meantime a certain antagonism between the Oriental and the Western Jew is noticeable. The Western Jew holds all the positions of influence in civil service, army, education, industry, commerce and finance. The Eastern Jew feels himself a second-class citizen, a victim of discrimination and European arrogance, (in some cases he even complains of a colour bar.) Orientalism is so long rooted by Jew against gentile are voiced here by Jew against Jew.

Some of the Oriental Jews find that their social status is lower than in their old country. For instance, in French North Africa the Jewish trader stood half-way between the colon and the backward Arab who was somewhere in the middle of the social ladder. In Israel he is down at the bottom: vis-a-vis the European Jew he is in a position similar to that in which the North Africa Arab finds himself vis-a-vis the Frenchman.

The European Jew is aware of the Oriental's jealousy and resentment and is sometimes afraid of them. You can even hear double expressions about their loyalty.

"Goodness knows, in case of trouble they may even join hands with the Arabs. There isn't much difference between them and the Arabs, is there?"

This is probably a view seriously held, but it does indicate tension. Some think that one day the animosity of the Oriental Jews may be whipped up and exploited, for instance, by the Revisionists, the potential racist party, whose strength for the time being negligible, in the meantime all parties and leaders make their move with one eye on the Oriental Jew. The nation, trying to gauge the sensibilities and to influence his moral. When high officials urge that a coup d'état may have to be adopted towards the Arabs because Oriental people are likely to take any other policy as a sign of weakness, they have in mind not only the Arab but the Oriental Jew as well. The "acts of relation" against the Arabs, including the Kibbutz massacre, were calculated as much to keep up the spirit of the Oriental Jew as to intimidate the Arabs.



House of Lebanese peasants blown up in South Lebanon by Israeli troops in early April, killing three secondary students.

Zionist Troops Kill Three Lebanese Students

Zionist forces shelled April 2 the South Lebanon village of Kahr Kahr and its suburbs, killing three secondary students and causing material damage.

The shelling, carried out by 120mm guns, hit the house of Rashid Tawil, and killed three students who happened to be studying inside the house. The house was also seriously damaged.

The three students were identified as Mohammed Ahmad Ballout, 17, Youssef Hussein Shouh, 16, and Ibrahim Rashid Tawil, 14.

Israelis Expel More Palestinians From Occupied Territory

AMMAN - The Palestinian Red Crescent Society said here March 26 the Israelis expelled 11 Palestinian Arabs during the week from occupied Gaza to the east bank of the River Jordan.

Nine of the deportees arrived at a camp recently setup in Ghor Safi in south Jordan while the two others were in Maan, also in south Jordan.

One of the deportees was a 15-year-old student who had spent 8 months in an Israeli prison.

The deportees had been detained without trial for periods ranging from 18 months to three years and signs of torture were visible on their bodies.

During the period between December 8, 1970 and February 24, 1971, a total of 111 Palestinian Arabs were forcibly expelled and deported from their native and ancestral country to the east bank of the Jordan River.

The figure was officially conveyed to UN Secretary General U Thant in March.





U.S. Astronaut Lectures In Israel

JERUSALEM - US astronaut James McDivitt was among 700 delegates, including 18 top foreign experts, who attended in early March the 13th Annual Conference on Aviation and Astronautics of the Zionist settler-state of Israel.

They learnt from Communications Minister Shimon Peres that the settler-state now had 171 Hercules aircraft operated by 17 companies and an aircraft industry which employed 50,000 people.

Technical conference sessions took place at the TECHNION, where McDivitt lectured on the Apollo lunar landing program.

In the spring of 1970, three American Apollo 12 astronauts had visited Israel "to plant the first tree" in a forest on one of the hills of the occu-

pled Holy City of Jerusalem. The visit had been arranged at the time on the initiative of the Israeli embassy in Washington, the Israeli consulate in Houston and the Jewish National Fund (JNF) of the World Zionist Organization.

Earlier on December 14, 1969, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration had made an unique exception of a ban against the use of US astronauts as fund raisers to let the Apollo-12 moon crew and a number of colleagues take part in a money-raising dinner for the Jewish National Fund.

About 1,400 persons attended the said \$100-a-plate dinner honoring astronauts Charles Conrad Jr., Alan B. Bean, Richard F. Gordon Jr. and others.

Vatican Warns Israel Must Respect Jerusalem Status

VATICAN CITY - The Vatican weekly warned Israel March 24 that there could be no true peace in the Middle East without respect for the special status of Jerusalem as a universal religious shrine, Jerusalem was sacred to the Jews, the Christians and the Moslems, Professor Federico Alessandrini, the Vatican spokesman, wrote in his capacity as a journalist in "L'osservatore Della Domenica."

"True peace in the Middle East and in Palestine cannot happen without taking into consideration these realities," Professor Alessandrini wrote. "To want to ignore them or, worse still, to want to suppress them, would only deepen divisions and, sooner or later, one would have to suffer the consequences," he said.

Professor Alessandrini's remarks appeared to be part of a deliberate Vatican campaign to publicize its views on the problem of Jerusalem, beginning on March 14 with a speech by Pope Paul.

The pope called for recognition of the special requirements of the holy places "convergence of a pluralism of historical and religious rights."

The problem was taken up again by the Vatican newspaper, "L'Osservatore Romano," March 22 in an unsigned article praising Palestinian Arab areas of Jerusalem.

Professor Alessandrini wrote March 24 that there were fears of a "forced expulsion of the non-Jewish minorities from Jerusalem."

"The rights of these minorities must be protected if one really wants to lay the foundations of peace and obtain security," he said.

West German Reservists Arrive In Lydda

LYDDA -- A contingent of 20 reservists in the West German armed forces -- one of them a girl -- arrived here in early April for Israel's annual three-day march around occupied Jerusalem.

It is the first time a West German group has taken part in the 90 kilometer march, which is organized by the Israeli army as a sporting event.

U.S. Jew Desecrates Tomb Of Christ In Holy City

JERUSALEM -- A 21-year-old American Jew desecrated the tomb of Christ in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The Israeli press, which played the incident down, merely stated that an American by the name of Larry Harnas had desecrated the tomb. It failed to mention that he was an immigrant who had been living in Israel for some time.

According to the reports reaching Amman, Harnas entered the church Feb. 14 and after roaming about entered the tomb chamber which is built on the site where Christ is supposed to have been crucified -- the most holy of all Christian places. He jumped on the marble block which covers the empty

tomb and stamped on it, then blew out the candles and incensed down a priest who tried to stop him before he was finally overpowered by believers of the church.

The occupation authorities failed to take any action on the outrage until two days later when church leaders had protested. The Israeli press gave the whole incident low-keyed coverage or ignored it completely.

Harnas was transferred to a custody and later referred to a psychiatrist for an examination. Church leaders recalled the case of Dennis Michael Ryan, the Australian sheep-shearer, who burned the Agas Mosque and was sentenced to psychiatric treatment.



PALESTINIAN ARE YOUR EYES, YOUR TATTOO,
PALESTINIAN IS YOUR NAME,
PALESTINIAN YOUR THOUGHT, YOUR CLOTHES,
YOUR FEET; YOUR FORM,
PALESTINIAN THE WORDS,
PALESTINIAN THE VOICE,
PALESTINIAN YOU LIVE,
PALESTINIAN YOU WILL DIE.

FATEH

WHY HAS THE UNHOLY LAND BEEN PULLED OUT

LONDON, CANADA - The Canadian Arab Society of London wants the federal government to determine why The Unholy Land - a book critical of Israel - has been withdrawn from sale by Coles Book Stores.

Members of the society voted March 30 at the London Muslim Mosque to send the following resolution to the federal government:

"The Canadian Arab Society has discussed with grave concern the report carried by Canadian Press (CP) on the removal from sale, by the largest chain of book stores in Canada, of a book by the editor M. The United Church Observer criticizing Israeli treatment of Palestinians in Israeli occupied territories.

"The Arab community considers this action a flagrant breach of the rights of Canadians to freedom of information. While deploring this action which could be considered a Zionist imposed censorship, the Canadian Arab community requests the Canadian federal government for immediate inquiry in this breach of a basic principle of human rights."

Rev. A.C. Forrest, author of the book, said he assumed Coles had "been pressed by the Zionist community to take me out of stock."

A spokesman for Coles confirmed the book was withdrawn from its 20 stores, including its London branch, but refused to say what prompted the withdrawal or how many books were involved.

Ali Jabara, a spokesman for the London Arab group, said his members also plan to set up a committee to study the situation in more detail and to send a resolution of support to Mr. Forrest.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Arab federation has announced that it will hold its Fourth Annual Convention May 21-23 at the Sheraton Elmwood Motor Inn in Ottawa, Ontario. The theme of the convention will be the Palestinian Resistance - Past and Prospect.



Israeli sappers passed by here.



Israeli occupation troops heaving away the furniture of a Palestinian Arab before blowing up his home.



"Collective punishment" of Palestinian Arabs by Israeli troops in occupied territory.

Zionist Sappers Blow Up More Arab Houses

GAZA - Israeli occupation forces demolished April 2 three houses on charges that they had served as arms caches and residence of arrested Palestinian guerrillas.

This brought the number of houses blown up or bulldozed by Israeli sappers in the week ending April 2 to ten.

During the same week, three more houses of Palestinian Arabs were blown up by Israeli occupation forces on the occupied West Bank.

One was a four-room house in Silat el Dagher village near Jenin, the other a six-room house in Atsira el Qabaliya. The third house was blown up over the weekend at Kafr Qallil near Nablus.

FAMILY PLANS LEGAL ACTION

JERUSALEM - Members of a Palestinian Arab family who were evicted from a house on the road to Nebi Samwil, which was closed to traffic March 22 and 23, are planning legal action against the Israeli military governor of the occupied West Bank.

The family was one of three "residing" in houses along the road which are being demolished.

About 30 houses were ordered to be torn down as alleged "danger to public safety" on the advice of the occupation forces and police.

They assert, the houses were demolished because they were considered a security risk. They stood above the site of a housing estate planned by the government for 10,000 families of new Israeli immigrants.



Israel Wants To Attract Tourists To Egypt's Desert

TEL AVIV - Israeli authorities are encouraging the expansion of tourism to Egypt's occupied Sharmelsheikh in the Sinai desert.

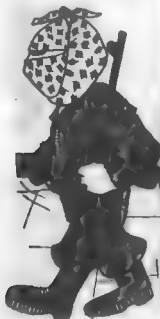
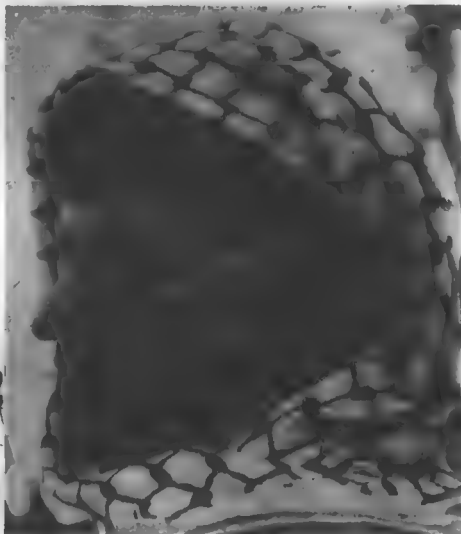
Deputy Minister of Tourism Yehuda Shaari told a parliamentary commission April 3 that as soon as the Eilat-Sharmelsheikh highway is completed, hotels, restaurants and spas will be built in Sharmelsheikh on the Red Sea coast to attract tourists.

NEW OFFICER NAMED IN GAZA

TEL AVIV -- The Israeli occupation forces have appointed a new commanding officer responsible for civillians in the occupied Gaza Strip and northern Sinai, the military spokesman announced here March 25.

Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Pundak, 59, takes over from Brig. Gen. Meirach Aviram, who will give another senior position in the Israeli army, the spokesman said.

Gen. Pundak was previously assistant to the minister of labor, responsible for navy occupied territories.



'LIKE A MIRAGE IN THE SINAI DESERT'

MOSCOW - In a major speech at the opening session of the 24th Soviet Communist Party Congress, Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev denounced Israel for blashely claiming Arab land.

He was greeted with loud applause when he pledged continuing Soviet support to the Arabs and warned Israel that the advantages it had won "will disappear like a mirage in the Sinai desert."

He said "the unseemly role of those who are instigating the Israeli extremists -- the role of US imperialism and world Zionism -- is becoming ever more obvious."

Writer Prevented From Earning His Living

JERUSALEM - The Israeli Supreme Court has given the Army 30 days to justify the imposition of strict restrictions on the moves of the Palestinian Arab writer Fawzi Asmar.

Asmar, who has been living under Israeli occupation since 1948 and holds an Israeli passport, sued the Army Command for attempting to deprive him of his livelihood means by preventing him from going to Tel Aviv to teach Arabic for pay.

The Supreme Court was told Asmar was under "administrative detention" on suspicion of undertaking hostile activity. He was served the administrative detention order 15 months ago as a security risk who was instigating revolt through the distribution of revolutionary literature.

Four Israelis, Including Army Officer Defect to Lebanon, Saying that they Are Disenchanted with Life in Settler - State

The Arab world's information media has always proved to be a poor match to the superslick Zionist propaganda machinery.

This became obvious recently when official Arab mass media failed to make use of a potent weapon at its disposal such as the case of Israeli Army staff defecting to Lebanon.

A total of four Israelis defected to Lebanon in February and March this year.

They are David Ashador, who escaped to Lebanon in February; Isaac Moshe Rubinstein, who crossed March 11; René Stein, who defected March 16; and Abraham Polack, who sought asylum on March 31.



Rubinstein

Instead of using the case of the deserters as a pin to deflate the bag of wind of Israeli propagandists about the "land of milk and honey," "the only democracy in the Middle East" and "the land of social justice," a government such as Lebanon's has tried the four defectors, fined each a sum of LL.100 and sentenced each one of them to a month in jail for "illegal entry." Needless to say that the four will be deported at the end of their prison terms.

But why not try and reverse the situation to see how the Zionist settler-state would have handled the cases of four Arab defectors.

More than likely, world public opinion

would have never heard the end of it. The defectors would be on every radio and television station inside and outside Israel.

Special press conferences would have also been held for them to "expose Arab crimes."

Nevertheless, and to go back to the case on hand, the recent desertions by the four Israelis indicate that holes starting to appear in the paper curtain of the settler state.

Rubinstein, who was born in Poland and who came to Israel at the age of five, said he fled from the settler state because of "rampant unemployment" and the lack of job opportunities for youth after they finish their military service. He also complained about ethnic discrimination being practised in Israel against Oriental Jews.

Rubinstein, who is now 21, said he was a member of the Israeli Communist Party (Rakka) and that he wanted to contact the Soviet or Polish embassies in Beirut to arrange for his return to Eastern Europe.

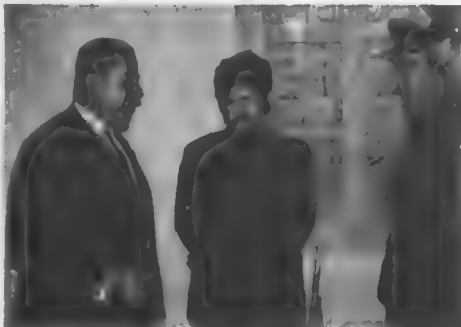
Stein, 34, told the Lebanese court in Tyre he was "disappointed by conditions and life in Israel." He made particular reference to inflationary prices.

He was born in Budapest; went to the US in 1956, where he studied and served in the Armed Forces; and moved to Israel "under the influence of Zionist propaganda" on June 28, 1970.

Polack, who is an Israeli officer, said "I am happy to be out of the Israeli hell." In giving himself up to a military post in South Lebanon he said he was seeking political asylum or extradition "to any other country other than Israel."



Stein



Polack

CHURCH LEADERS ASKED TO INTERCEDE AGAINST ZIONIST PLANS IN OLD CITY BUT ISRAELI HOUSING MINISTER TELLS PRESS HE DETESTS EMPTY SPACES!

JERUSALEM — Israeli plans to build housing estates for new waves of Zionist colonizers in annexed East Jerusalem, already under fire on political and aesthetic grounds, have run into active opposition from expropriated Palestinian Arab landowners.

Fifty Christian landowners of Bethlehem, who have lost land between their city and Jerusalem, have petitioned Church leaders and diplomats, asking them to intercede with the occupation authorities. Their petition was signed by three mayors — of Bethlehem and its sister towns of Beit Jala and Beit Sahur.

The apostolic delegate, Monsignor Pio Laghi, raised the matter in late March when he called on a senior official in the office of the prime minister.

Most of the owners of three thousand acres expropriated in and around Jerusalem last August are Palestinian Moslems. But Sharabi, the choice building site half way between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, is owned by Palestinian Christians. Their complaint, channelled through the Churches, came at an embarrassing moment, a week after the Vatican's newspaper, "Osservatore Romano," had charged Israel of "forcibly Judaizing Jerusalem at the expense of Moslems and Christians."

PROSPERITY

While Bethlehem is in the newly occupied West Bank, the Sharabi area has been annexed



The Israeli bulldozer at work on expropriated Palestinian Arab land in occupied Jerusalem.

as part of Jerusalem and is therefore officially considered part of Israel "proper."

The landowners complained following the failure of Israeli attempts to buy the land. One landowner, Giora Handal, a Bethlehem pharmacist, told Walter Schwager of the Guardian that officials of the Keren Kayemet, the Israeli land purchasing authority, had twice offered to buy his land even after it had been expropriated.

Mr. Handal says he bought his three acres in Sharabi seven years ago as an investment. While waiting to build on the land under which land was seized — originally a British mandatory law — permits seizure on "wilderness" grounds. They argue that building rights for sale to Israeli families cannot be

classified as welfare, and add that they themselves would be willing to form a company to build flats on their land.

Sharabi, south of Jerusalem, is part of a plan by the Israeli Ministry of Housing to surround the city with housing estates, to reinforce its overall "Jewish" character.

Handal says that a family of quarry workers lives on his plot and that, altogether, a hundred Palestinian Arabs have been living in the area now being bulldozed.

Another of the new housing estates will be at West B, most, the magnificent, commanding hill north-west of the occupied capital. In late March, Israeli soldiers bulldozed 18 houses adjoining the mosque at the sum-

mit, which houses the tomb of the prophet Samuel.

Three Palestinian families were evicted from these houses; the rest had been abandoned in 1967. They were not in the area scheduled for the new housing estate. A military spokesman said the houses were in a dangerous state and constituted an eyesore for tourists visiting the mosque. However, the head man of the villa told Schwager that among the bulldozed houses there were some that had been built recently and were not dangerous.

PROGRESS

The three Palestinian families have been moved to houses in the nearby village that had been vacated in 1967.

Israeli security forces were summoned to Nablus March 23 to handle Palestinian Arab demonstrators protesting the expropriations.

Meanwhile, progress on all three of the controversial new building sites — Sharabi, West Samuel and the area of Government House — has not gone further than site clearing and the provision of approach roads and water supplies.

But it seems that international protests, the complaints of Israelis who fear that their unique capital will be transformed into a vulgar housing estate, and legal action by expropriated landowners will not deter the Ministry of Housing. The minister, Zer Shalev, told a press conference recently that he detested empty spaces.

This Is How Israelis Feel Toward War, Peace, Arabs And Palestinians

The April 12 issue of Time magazine published results of a survey of Israeli feelings toward war, peace, Arabs and the Palestinians.

The Time-Louis Harris poll covered a carefully selected sample of 1,177 Israeli Jews and was carried out with the help of Public Opinion Research of Israel Ltd.

The survey gives stunning support to the fact that Israel is a colonial settler-state bent on territorial expansion and annexation and fundamentally motivated by principles of racial and religious discrimination, exclusiveness and supremacy.

Here are some sample results of the survey:

ON EXPANSION

- 88% of Israelis approve Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem.
- 86% favor the annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.
- 72% are for keeping Sharm el-Sheikh in Egypt's Sinai desert.

ON PALESTINIANS

- 3% believe that Palestinians should be allowed to return to live wherever they want in Israel.
- 7% believe that Palestinians should live in an East Bank-West Bank Palestinian state.
- 8% believe that Palestinians should live in a West Bank Palestinian state.
- 33% believe that Palestinians should return but only if they are settled in specified areas.
- 67% believe that Palestinians should be settled in Arab countries with Israel paying them compensation.

ON RACISM

- The highest government job the majority is willing to give an Arab at the present time is a low-level civil service position.
- Among the Israelis, 23% say they would be bothered if an Arab sat beside them in a restaurant; 26% if they had to work closely with one, 49% if an Arab family moved next door, 54% if their children had an Arab teacher, 74% if their children became close friends with Arabs, and 84% if a friend or relative were to marry an Arab.
- Among the Israelis, 53% believe that Arabs are lazier than the Israelis, 66% believe they are more dishonest, 67% that they are inferior, 74% that they are less intelligent, 75% that they are more cruel, and 80% that they are not so brave.

Israeli Military Spending Totals Five Million Dollars Daily

TEL AVIV — One worker in four in the Zionist settler-state of Israel is engaged in some military effort, and the budget for the 1971/72 fiscal year, which began on April 1, sets aside almost two million pounds sterling or five million dollars per day for military spending.

In fact, according to Finance Ministry Director Abraham Agmon, imports are scheduled to continue to rise in the coming year, reaching \$255 million,

compared to \$255 million in the current year.

What this means to the development of the economy, as more correctly the straits it is imposing on it, is best illustrated by another dollar figure: In 1968, military purchases abroad accounted for only \$370 million.

Summing up the economy in 1970, the latest March issue of **ISRAELI INVESTMENT REPORT** reveals that prices went up by as much as ten per cent as a result of extensive deficit financing caused by increasing Israeli military expenditures.

Largely because of heavy military spending, the chronic foreign trade deficit continues to be the settler state's most serious economic problem.

The gap in the Israeli balance of trade rose from \$250 in 1968 to about \$500 in 1969 and to an unprecedented total of \$1,265 million in 1970.

This gap could only be covered by huge credit and unilateral transfers from abroad.

Thus the country's foreign debt has been rising steeply from \$1,120 million at the end of 1966 to \$1,650 million in 1967, to \$2,000 million in 1969 and \$2,400 million at the end of 1970.

Outright financial assistance to the settler-state from the imperialist countries, particularly the U.S. and West Germany, has been prodigious. During the 30-year period between 1948-68 for instance, the U.S. government economic aid totaled \$11,000 million, while dollar transfers from private sources amounted to \$25,000 million, a total of 36 billion dollars.

Since 1965, U.S. assistance to Israel has greatly increased. Dollar transfers in 1970 reached \$800 million and in 1971 will approximate \$1.5 billion.



Israeli military parade in Jerusalem despite U.N. resolutions prohibiting such action.

Israel May Produce All Needed Arms

TEL AVIV, March 22 (R)—The director of Israel's military industrial complex has said that Israel could become almost completely self-sufficient in the production of major weapons.

Addressing a luncheon forum here, Yishak Ironi said this had become possible thanks to the country's technological advances which enabled military production to double every two years.

Plans for the coming year he said called for a 45 per cent increase in production of military hardware.

He also said that more than 900 different military items are now being produced in Israel and exports to some countries amounted to scores of millions of dollars a year.



Military parade in the Holy City.

Hebraic Names in Israel Essential to Jewish Life

BY TOM LAMBERT
JERUSALEM March 23, (LAT)—Much depends here on a person's name. If his name is Cohen or Levi or any of their derivatives—Cohen, Levi, Levin, Levi—he's likely to regard it as a good long-established Hebraic name.

The government's National Insurance records list Cohen and Levi as the most common names in Israel, with some 22,000 of the former and 44,000 of the latter.

If the person is named Smith or, say, Eltinghausen and he wants to work for the government, he must Hebraize his name.

If the person is an immigrant with a clumsy moniker, or one determined to break as much as possible with his past, to that himself wholly with Israel and to testify pub-

licly he is taking on a new life, probably he will Hebraize his name assuming one with Israeli-Hebraic, as distinguished from primarily Jewish connotations.

Thus, one David Green who came here long ago from the Ukraine changed his name to Ben Gurion (meaning son of a young lion) for Israel. Ben Gurion has a fine Biblically Hebraic ring.

Similarly, the Lithuanian girlborn Golda Myerson in Russia has become Golda Meir.

And a Soviet African-born youngster named Abraham Solomon became Abraham Elson when his widowed mother remarried, became Aubrey Elson when he lived in England, then Hebraized the Aubrey to Abba when he became an Israeli citizen—and later foreign minister.



Israel's chief rabbi in military uniform congratulating graduating Israeli officer.

ISRAEL SAYS IT HAS 5,450 PALESTINIAN 'CONVICTS;' MANY MORE ARE TRIED

HAIFA - Israel has officially recognized the existence of 5,450 Palestinian Arab "convicted" prisoners in its jails.

The figure, which excludes detainees awaiting trial or held under administrative detention orders, was given on March 26 by the Israeli Minister of Police, Shlomo Hillel. This represents four per thousand of the whole Palestinian population now in occupied territory. For a population such as that of the U.S., the figure given by Hillel represents some 720,000 prisoners.

Addressing a mass rally in Haifa, Hillel said most of the prisoners were convicted on charges of resistance and attempts against state security.

In occupied Jerusalem, police sources said March 23 that 13 "Israeli Arabs" (or Palestinian Arabs under occupation since 1948), mostly highschool students, have been detained on suspicion of sending "poison pen" letters to several public personalities in their village and of burning Israeli flags.

The sources said the group, which called itself the "White-Band", sent letters to eleven residents of their village, Kara, in northern Palestine, threatening to kill them if they collaborated with the occupation authorities. G A Z A

In Gaza, the largest trial yet in occupied territory involving 50 Palestinian resistance men opened before an Israeli military court on March 25.

The chief defendants are Galal Hafez Aziza, 25, Aish Salim Nabhan Giradsh, 38, Muhammad Amran, 20, Muhammad Abu Atayek, 36, and other alleged district command leaders, who are charged with "14 counts of murder and 75 other counts of terrorism", including the death of three Israeli soldiers and one civilian and the injury of four Israeli troops.

The accused were arrested last year. The Israeli military prosecutor is in the process of producing 160 "witnesses" against them.

Meanwhile:

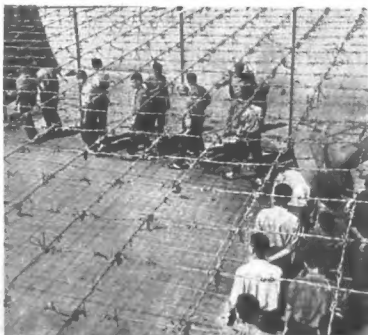
• An unidentified 17-year-old resident of a refugee camp in Gaza was sentenced to 15 years for hurling a hand grenade at an Israeli military vehicle a year ago.

• Muhammad Mustafa Arafat, 21, of Rafah was sentenced to 20 years on March 22 for mine laying and a hand grenade attack on Israeli occupation troops.

• Abdul Diab Atiyya Aliyan, 30, a teacher at the Palestine High School in Gaza, was sent to prison March 22 for five years for having reportedly served in a Fatah commando cell. Two other accused received two-and-a-half years each on the same charge.

• Atiyah Ushah, 30, a former policeman, was sentenced in Gaza also March 30 to eight years in prison for membership in Fatah and illegal possession of arms. The prosecutor said the accused, while still a policeman, had gone to the home of an arrested member of Fatah, and hidden a submachinegun he found there, before Israeli occupation officers arrived to conduct a search. The military prosecutor said Ushah had later resigned from the police and become an active member in the organization before being arrested.

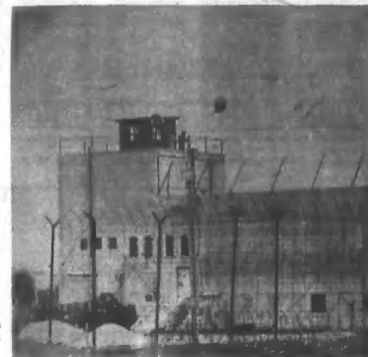
• The trial of Hisham Zina, 32, former deputy headmaster of the Palestine High School in Gaza, and eight others accused of membership in Fatah is still underway. The prosecutor told the court when it opened here March 22 that Zina was arrested on the seashore while trying to escape by boat.



Palestinian Arab prisoners behind the wire of the Beit Lita Prison in Israel. They are serving sentences of between three to ten years. Half of them are under 30 years of age.



Concentration camps





The revolution began to take shape in the early months of 1965. Salah al-Din al-Bashir, 37 -- one of the most militant, resourceful and leading figures -- was killed April 3 on his way back from a commando raid.

Born in Jerusalem in 1928, he spent his childhood in Gaza. He did his secondary education at the British School in Jerusalem and later left college in the small district.

After 1965, he dropped into Israel and participated in the Battle of Yarmouk, the Middle East



University for Technology, Ankara, Turkey, and joined the Palestinian Revolution. He subsequently played a leading role in the revolution's political and armed struggle for national liberation.

was entrusted with the task of participating in the defense of Jeddah against the Jordanian troops of King Hussein.

Commander of Palestinian revolutionary forces and operations accompanied al-Mil on his last journey to the Martyrs' Cemetery in Beirut.

To Salah and Umar al-Fakhri, al-Fakhri's son, and to Samir, Muhammad and the rest of his colleagues, there was no lack of accolades or sympathies. To Salah, there should be no letup in the revolution until it

NY Times Reveals:

US, ISRAEL AGREE TO GIVE MILITARY AID TO HUSSEIN TO ELIMINATE PALESTINIANS

AMMAN - US-made M16 rifles have recently been made available to Hussein's core army units entrusted with the task of cracking down on the Palestinian Revolution.

The news was revealed April 7 by United Press International.

On April 8, the New York Times quoted US Administration officials saying the United States plans substantial increases in military aid to Jordan, including more modern tanks.

In a story from its Washington bureau the Times said Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird outlined the plans in replying to a letter from King Hussein presenting Jordan's military assistance needs.

Other officials were quoted saying the Administration would ask Congress for \$45 million dollar military assistance grant for Jordan in the fiscal year starting in 1972, or 15 million dollars more than it received in the current year.

The officials said the expanded assistance policy had the tacit approval of

Israel, which is known to believe that stability in the area would be enhanced by "elimination of the Palestinian commando threat to Hussein," the New York Times reported.

The newspaper said Laird told Hussein a request for additional M60A1 tanks and M16A1 rifles could be met in part from funds already appropriated.

Voice Of Assifa Is On

CAIRO - Palestinian broadcasts over the Cairo Radio have resumed, following an eight month suspension.

Until July 28, 1970, two Palestinian programs were omitting from Cairo -- the Voice of Assifa, a program of Fateh, and the Voice of Palestine, operated by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Voice of Assifa resumed broadcasting on March 29.



FATEH is published by the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fateh. Contributions from readers to help cover at least air mail postage are accepted (Average \$10).

FATEH

P.O. Box 5427

Beirut, Lebanon

Address Correction Requested

(Send to above address)

Name

Street

City or State

ZIP Code

AIR MAIL

The New York Public Library
Reference Department
50th Avenue and 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10018
U.S.A.